高考 · 2016年浙江高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 130 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 81 题 · 浙江

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
223 994
yingyu8.cn/d/223994

本卷答案与讲解
627 130
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一、第一节 听力理解 (共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. How long does the subway take to the museum?

A. About fifteen minutes. B. About forty minutes. C. About fifty minutes.

2. What will the woman do on Saturday?

A. Go to a picnic. B. Attend a wedding. C. Visit the lake alone.

3. What is the woman going to do this afternoon?

A. Rent a garden. B. Visit the flat. C. Call the park office.

4. How does Tom feel at the beginning of the conversation?

A. Confident. B. Worried. C. Angry.

5. Where is the changing room?

A. Next to the café. B. Beside Court Three. C. Behind the club office.

二、第二节 听力理解 (共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 6 to 7

6. How much does the photography club trip cost?

A. 20 dollars B. 50 dollars C. 70 dollars

7. Why is the trip on Sunday convenient for Tom?

A. He doesn't work on Sundays. B. He can take the early bus.

C. He has no classes on Sundays.

Questions 8 to 10

8. How much does the campsite cost for one night?
A. Twenty dollars. B. Forty dollars. C. Eighty dollars.

9. How will the group get from the train station to the campsite?
A. By local bus. B. On foot. C. By taxi.

10. How much will each person pay for the train?
A. Twelve dollars. B. Fifteen dollars. C. Eighteen dollars.

Questions 11 to 13

11. What will Tom do first at Green Valley Farm?
A. Pick strawberries. B. Visit the museum. C. Feed the animals.

12. How much does a ticket to the farm cost?
A. 50 yuan. B. 15 yuan. C. 5 yuan.

13. Why can't Sarah go with Tom this Saturday?
A. She has to take a math exam. B. She has to work in the library.
C. She doesn't like the farm.

Questions 14 to 16

14. How can Tom get to the city library?
A. By taking Bus 12 to Green Park. B. By taking the subway to the train station.
C. By walking from the city center.

15. What must Tom do to use the study rooms?
A. Pay a small fee online. B. Book them one day in advance.
C. Ask a librarian for a key.

16. When does the library close on weekends?
A. At 7:00 p.m. B. At 8:00 p.m. C. At 9:00 p.m.

Questions 17 to 20

17. What was the most unforgettable part of Mr. Brown's trip?
A. Visiting the Great Barrier Reef B. Staying in Sydney
C. Trying local food

18. How long did Mr. Brown stay in Australia?
A. One week B. Two weeks C. Ten days

19. Who did Mr. Brown go to Australia with?
A. His wife Sarah B. His friend David C. His host Emily

20. What is Mr. Brown doing now?
A. Writing a new book B. Planning a new trip C. Teaching at a school

三、第一节：单项填空（共20小题；每小题0.5分，满分10分）（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

21. --Are you sure you're ready for the best? --_____. I'm well prepared for it.
A. I'm afraid not B. No problem C. Hard to say D. Not really

22. _____prize for the winner of the competition is _____two-week holiday in Paris.
A. The ; 不填 B. A ; 不填 C. A ; the D. The ; a

23. In many ways , the education system in the US is not very different from ____in the UK.
A. that B. this C. one D. it

24. It is important to pay your electricity bill on time , as late payments may affect your _____.
A. condition B. income C. credit D. status

25. _____online shopping has changed our life , not all of its effects have been positive.
A. Since B. After C. While D. Unless

26. That young man is honest , cooperative , always there when you need his help ._____, he's reliable.
A. Or else B. In short C. By the way D. For one thing

27. The study suggests that the cultures we grow up _____influence the basic processes by which we see world around us.
A. on B. in C. at D. about

28. We can achieve a lot when we learn to let our differences unite , rather than _____ us.
A. divide B. reject C. control D. abandon

29. Silk _____ one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.
A. had become B. reject C. control D. abandon

30. To return to the problem of water pollution , I'd like you to look at a study _____ in Australia in 2012.
A. having conducted B. to be conducted C. conducting D. conducted

31. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears , none of _____ has been proved.
A. whom B. which C. what D. that

32. When their children lived far away from them , these old people felt _____from the world.
A. carried away B. broken down C. cut off D. brought up

33. A sudden stop can be a very frightening experience , _____ if you are travelling at high speed.
A. eventually B. strangely C. merely D. especially

34. When the time came to make the final decision for a course , I decided to apply for the one that _____my interest.
A. limited B. reserved C. reflected D. spoiled

35. Had the governments and scientists not worked together , AIDS-related deaths _____ since their highest in 2005.

A. had not fallen B. would not fall

C. did not fall D. would not have fallen

36. In this article , you need to back up general statements with _____ examples.

A. specific B. permanent C. abstract D. universal

37. George _____ too far . His coffee is still warm .

A. must have gone B. might have gone C. can't have gone D. needn't have gone

38. I have always enjoyed all the events you organized and I hope to attend in the coming years

A. little more B. no more C. much more D. many more

39. I had as much fun sailing the seas as I now do with students.

A. wotking B. work C. to work D. worked

40. —The movie starta at 8:30,and wo can have a quick bite before wo go -- .See you at 8:10

A. So long B. Sounds great C. Good luck D. Have a good time

四、第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分0）（共 20 小题，每小题 1

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21—40各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。 During the war,my husband was stationed at an army camp in a desert in California.I went to live there in order to be ___41___ him. I hated the place .I had never ___42___ been so unhappy . My husband was ordered out on a long-term duty,and I was left in a tiny shack(棚屋) alone. The heat was ___43___ -almost 125 0F even in the shade of a cactus(仙人掌)。 ___44___ a soul to talk to . The wind blew non-stop ,and all the food I ate ,and the evry air I breathed,were ___45___ with sand , sand , sand ! I was so sorry for myself that I wrote to my parents. I told them I was ___46___ and coming back home.I said I couldn’ t stand it one minute longer. I ___47___ be in prison! My father answered my ___48___ with just two lines-two lines that will always sing in my ___49___ - two lines that completely changed my life : Two men looked out from prison bars One saw the mud ,the other saw the stars I read those two lines ___50___ I was ashamed of myself. I made up my mind I would find out what was good in my present ___51___ ; I would look for the stars I made friends with the natives,and their ___52___ amazed me. They gave me presents of their favorite artworks which they had ___53___ to sell to toueists . I studied the delightful forms of the cactus .I watched for the desert sunsets,and ___54___ for seashells that had been left there millions of years ago when the desert had been an ocean ___55___ What brought about this ___56___ change in me ? The desert hadn’ t changed , ___57___ I had .I had changed my ___58___ And by doing so ,I changed an unhappy experience into the most amazing ___59___ of my life . I was excited by this new world that I had dicovered I had looked out of my self-creatded prison and ___60___ the stars A. B. C. D.

41. A. off B. behind C. near D. beyond
42. A. before B. already C. then D. still
43. A. inflexible B. incomprehensible C. uncontrollable D. unbearable
44. A. Only B. Not C. Many D. Such
45. A. covered B. filled C. buried D. charhed
46. A. catching up B. keeping up C. giving up D. getting up
47. A. ought to B. might well C. would rather D. had better
48. A. request B. call C. question D. letter
49. A. comparison B. imagination C. consideration D. memory
50. A. over and over B. by and by C. up and down D. noe and then
51. A. company B. occupation C. situation D. relationship
52. A. movement B. reaction C. guidance D. purpose
53. A. refused B. failed C. managed D. happened

54. A. asked B. hunted C. waited D. headed

55. A. floor B. surface C. rock D. level

56. A. shocking B. challenging C. puzzling D. astonishing

57. A. as B. but C. for D. or

58. A. attitude B. principle C. identity D. standard

59. A. vacation B. operation C. affair D. adventure

60. A. sought B. counted C. found D. reached

五、阅读理解（第一节20小题，第二节5小题；每小题2分，满分50分）（共 20 小题，每

第一节：阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。 A “Did you hear what happened to Adam Last Friday?” Lindsey whipers to Tori. With her eyes shining,tori brags， “You bet I did,Sean told me two days ago.” Who are Lindsey and Tori talking about?It just happened to be yours truly,Adam Freedmam,I can tell you that what that what they are saying is (a) not nice and (b) not even true.Still,Lindsey and Tori aren’ t very different from most students here at Linton Higt School,including me.Many of our conversations are gossip(闲话)。I have noticed three effects of gossip:it can hurt people,it can give gossipers a strange kind of satisfaction,and it can cause social pressures in a group. An important negative effect of gossip is that it can hurt the person being talked about.Usually,gossip spreads information about a topic-breakups,trouble at home,even dropping out-that a person would rather keep secret.The more embarrassing or shameful the secret is,the juicier the gossip it makes.Probably the worst type of gossip is the absolute lie.People ofen think of gossipers as harmless,but cruel lies can cause pain. If we know that gossip can be harmful,then why do so many of us do it?Tht answer lies in another effect of gossip:the satisfaction it gives us.Sharing the latest rumor(传言)can make a person feel important because he or she knows something that others don’ t.Similarly,hearing the latest rumor can make a person feel like part of the “in group.” In other words,gossip is satisfying because it gives people a sense of belonging or even superiority(优越感). Gossip also can have a third effect:it strengthens unwritten,unspoken rules about how people should act.Professor David Wilson explains that gossip is important in policing behaviors in a group.Translated into high school terms, this means that if everybody you hang around with is laughing at what John wore or what Jane said,then you can bet that wearing or saying something similar will get you the same kind of negative attention.The do’ s and don’ ts conveyed through gossip will never show up in any student handbook. The effects of gossip vary depending on the situation.The next time you feel the urge to spread the latest news,thing about why you want to gossip and what effects your “juicy story” might have.

61. The author uses a conversation at the beginning of the passahe to .

A. introduce a topic
B. present an argument
C. describe the characters
D. clarify his writing purpose

62. An important negative effects of gossip is that it .

A. breaks up relationships
B. embarrasses the listener
C. spreads information around
D. causes unpleasant experiences

63. In the auther’ s opinion,many people like to gossip because it .

A. gives them a feeling of pleasure
B. helpl them to make more friends
C. makes them better at telling stories
D. enables them to meet important people

64. Professor David Wilson think that gossip can .

A. provide students with written rules
B. help people watch their own behaviors
C. force school to impove student handbooks
D. attract the police’ s attention to group behaviors

65. What advice does the author give in the passage?

A. Never become a gossiper
B. Stay away from gossipers
C. Don’ t let gossip turn into lies
D. Think twice before you gossip. B Below are search record from a university library’ s database

Below are search record from a university library’s database Quick Search l Category l Full Text l Advanced Search full text books for children Displaying 1 to 100 of 639 titles for children where Category is Education Build it ,Make it ,Play it ! Guides for Children and Teens Bomhold Catharine ;Elder Terri,2004 l ABC-CLIO Series: Children’s and Young Adult Literature Reference Available For busy librarians and educators ,finding instructions for projects ,activities ,sports ,and games that children and teens will find interesting is a constant challenge, This guide is a time-saving,one-stop…. Read this book l View details l Add to Collection Circle Time for Young Children Mosley Jenny,2014 l Taylor and Francis Series: Essential Guides for Early Years Practitioners Available Jenny Mosley’s quality circle time model involves setting up an on-going, timetable process Of circle-meeting for adults and children ,As a basis for teaching relationship skills, building up self-esteem….. Read this book l View details l Add to Collection Connecting Animals and children in Early Childhood Selly Patty Born,2014 l Redleaf Press Available Understand the value of connecting animals and children .From familys pets and wild animals to toys ,stuffed animal ,and media images ,animals are a central part of every child’s world .This book examines…. Read this book l View details l Add to Collection Education and Disadvantaged Children and Young People Matsumoto Mitsuko; Brool Colin,2013 l Bloomsbury Publishiing Series: Education as a Humanitarian Response Available Do street children go ti school ,and if not ,why not? What kind of education can be ‘meaningful’ to young people affected by conflict? The contributors explore groups of children and young people who have…. Read this book l View details l Add to Collection Children with School problme:A Physkian’s Manual The children paediatric Society; Andrews Debra;Mahoney WilliamJ,2012 I wiley Available The physician’s guide to diagnosing and treating learning disabilities in children.1 to 10 Canadians have a learning disability,and doctors must be able to idcntify,diagnose,trear,and manage children… Read this book I view details I Add to Collection Songs in Their Heads:Music and Its Meaning In Children’s Lives Campbell Patricia Shehan,1989 I Oxford University Press Available This book explores the intrest and needs of children in their expressed thounts and actual “musicking”behaviours, This text examines the songs they sing,the ryhthms… Read this book I view details I Add to Collection Young Children as Artists:Art and Design in the Earty Years and Kay Stage 1 Tutchell Suzy 2014 I Taylor Francis Available From the monment a child is bom,they intctract with the world,looking at colours,feeding texrures;constructing mental and physical images of what they see and experience.Within all early years… Read this book I view details I Add to Collection Big Ideas for Littles Kids:TEAching Philosophy Through Children’s Liferature Wartnberg Thomas E.2014 I Rowman&Littlefield Publishers Available Big Ideas for Little Kids includes everything a teacher,or a college student needs to teach philosophy to elementary school children from picture books.Written in a clear and accessible style… Read this book I view details I Add to Collection

66. Suppose you are doing research on children’ s relationship skills,you may want to read .

A. Circle Time for Young Children

B. Children with School Problems:A Phsysician’ s Manual

C. Education and Disaddvantaged Children and Young People

D. Build It,Make It,Do It,Play It!Guides for Children and Teens

67. Which book would you recommend to someone interesten in children’ s mental imanges?

A. Connecting Animals and Children in Early Childhood.

B. Songs in Their Heads:Music and Its Meaning in children’ sLives.

C. Big Ideas for Little Kids: Teaching Philosophy Through children’ s Literature.

D. Young Children as Artists:Art and Design in the Early Years and Key Stage 1.

68. How many books published in 2015 are found in this search?

A. 9. B. 90. C. 118. D. 290.

69. Children with School Problems:A Phsysician’ s Manua lis most likely intended for .

A. educators

B. librarians

C. doctors

D. artists C A scientist working at her lab bench and a six-old baby playing with his food might seem to have little in common.After all,the scientist is engaged in serious research to uncover the very nature of the physical world,and the baby is,well, just playing…right? Perhaps,but some developmental psychologists()have argued that this“play”is more like a scientific investigation than one might think. Take a closer look at the baby playing at the table.Each time the bowl of rice is pushed over the table edge,it falls in the ground---and, in the process, it belongs out important evidence about how physical objects interact ; bowls of rice do not flood in mid-sit, but require support to remain stable. It is likely that babies are not born knowing the basic fact of the universe; nor are they ever clearly taught it. Instead, babies may form an understanding of object support through repeated experiments and then build on this knowledge to learn even more about how objects interact. Though their ranges and tools differ, the baby’ s investigation and the scientist’ s experiment appear to share the same aim(to learn about the natural world), overall approach (gathering direct evidence from the world), and logic (are my observations what I expected?). Some psychologists suggest that young children learn about more than just the physical world in this way---that they investigate human psychology and the rules of language using similar means. For example, it may only be through repeated experiments, evidence gathering, and finally overturning a theory, that a baby will come to accept the idea that other people can have different views and desires from what he or she has, for example, unlike the child , Mommy actually doesn’ t

like Dove chocolate. Viewing childhood development as a scientific investigation throws on how children learn ,but it also offers an inspiring look at science and scientists.
Why do young children and scientists seem to be so much alike? Psychologists have suggested that science as an effort ---the desire to explore, explain, and understand our world---is simply something that comes from our babyhood. Perhaps evolution provided human babies with curiosity and a natural drive to explain their worlds, and adult scientists simply make use of the same drive that served them as children. The same cognitive systems that make young children feel good about feel good about figuring something out may have been adopted by adult scientists. As some psychologists put it, ” It is not that children are little scientists but that scientists are big children.”

70. According to some developmental psychologists,

A. a baby’ s play is nothing more than a game.

B. scientific research into babies; games is possible

C. the nature of babies’ play has been thoroughly investigated

D. a baby’ s play is somehow similar to a scientist’ s experiment

71. We learn from Paragraph 2 that

A. scientists and babies seem to observe the world differently

B. scientists and babies often interact with each other

C. babies are born with the knowledge of object support

D. babies seem to collect evidence just as scientists do

72. Children may learn the rules of language by

A. exploring the physical world

B. investigating human psychology

C. repeating their own experiments

D. observing their parents’ behaviors

73. What is themain idea of the last paragraph?

A. The world may be more clearly explained through children’ s play.

B. Studying babies’ play may lead to a better understanding of science.

C. Children may have greater ability to figure out things than scientists.

D. One’ s drive for scientific research may become stronger as he grows.

74. What is the author’ s tone when he discusses the connection between scientists’ research and babies’ play?

A. Convincing. B. Confused. C. Confidence. D. Cautious. D

Two things changed my life: my mother and a white plastic bike basket. I have thought long and hard about it and it’ s true. I would be a different person if my mom hadn’ t turned a silly bicycle accessory into a life lesson I carry with me today. My mother and father were united in their way of raising children, but it mostly fell to my mother to actually carry it out. Looking back, I honestly don’ t know how she did it. Managing the family budget must have been a very hard task., but she made it look effortless. If we complained about not having what another kid did, we’ d hear something like, “I don’ t care what so –and –so got for his birthday, you are not getting a TV in your room a car for your birthday a lsvish sweet 16 party.” We had to earn our allowance by doing chores around the house. I can stil l remember how long it took to polish the legs of our coffee table.My brothers can no doubt remember hours spent cleaning the house .Like the two little girls growing up at the White House,we made our own beds (no one left the house unitil that was done)and picked up after ourselves.We had to keep track of our belongings ,and if something was lost ,it was not replaced. It was summer and ,one day ,my mother drove me to the bike shop to get a tire fixed---and there it was in the window, White, shiny, plastic and decorated with flowers ,the basket winked at me and I knew ----I knew---I had to have it. “It’ s beautiful,” my mother said when I pointed it out to her,” What a neat basket.” I tried to hold off at first ,I played it cool for a short while.But then Iguess I couldn’ t atand it any longer: “Mon, please can I please ,please get it? I ‘ll do extra chores for as long as you say, I’ ll do anything ,but I need that basket,I love that basket.Please ,Mom .Please?” I was desperate. “You know,” she said ,gently rubbing my back while we both stared at what I believes was the coolest thing ever,” If you save up you could buy this yourself.” “By the time I make enough it’ ll bu gone!” “Maybe Roger here could hold it for you,” she smiled at Roger ,the bike guy. “He can’ t hold it for that long ,Mom .Someone else will buy it .Please,Mom,Please?” “There might be another way,” she said. And so our paying plan unfolded.My mother bought the beautiful basket and put it safely in some hiding place I could’ t find.Each week I eagerly counted my growing saving increased by extra work here and there (washing the car ,helping my mother make dinner, delivering or collevting things on my bike that already looked naked without the basket in front).And then ,weeks later ,I counted ,re-counted and jumped for joy. Oh ,happy day ! I made it! I finally had the exact amount we’ d agreed upon…. Days later the unthinkable happened. A neighborhood girl I’ d played with millions of times appeared with the exact same basket fixted to her shiny ,new bike that already had all the bells and whistles. I rode hard and fast home to tell my mother about this disaster.This horrible turn of events. And then came the lesson . I’ ve taken with me through my life:” Honey, Your basket is extra-special,” Mom said, gently wiping away my hot tears.” Your basket is special because you paid for it yourself.”

75. What can we learn from the first two paragraphs?

A. The children enjoyed doing housework.
B. The author came from s well-off family
C. The mother raised her children in an unusual way
D. The children were fond of the US president’ s daughters.

76. When the author saw the basket in the window,she .

A. fell in love with it
B. stared at her mother
C. recognized it at once
D. went up to the bike guy

77. Why did the author say many “please” to her mother?

A. She longed to do extra work.
B. She was eager to have the basket.
C. She felt tired after standing too long.
D. She wanted to be polite to her mother.

78. By using“naked” (Paragraph 12),the author seems to stress that the basket was

A. .something she could afford
B. something important to her
C. something impossible to get
D. something she could do without

79. To the author, it seemed to be a horrible turn of events that

A. something spoiled her paying plan
B. the basket cost more than she had saved
C. a neighborhood girl had bought a new bike
D. someone else had got a basket of the same kind

80. What is the life lesson the author learned from her mother?

A. Save money for a rainy day
B. Good advice is beyond all price.
C. Earn your bread with your sweat
D. God helps those who help themselves

六、第二节：书面表达（满分30分）（共 1 小题，每小题 30 分，共 30 分）

81.（词数 100-120 · 30 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. B	9. A	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. A	14. A	15. B	16. A	17. A	18. B	19. A	20. A
21. B	22. D	23. A	24. C	25. C	26. B	27. B	28. A	29. A	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. D	34. C	35. D	36. A	37. C	38. D	39. A	40. B
41. C	42. A	43. D	44. B	45. B	46. C	47. C	48. D	49. D	50. A
51. C	52. B	53. A	54. B	55. A	56. D	57. B	58. A	59. D	60. C
61. A	62. D	63. A	64. B	65. D	66. A	67. D	68. B	69. C	70. D
71. D	72. C	73. B	74. D	75. C	76. A	77. B	78. B	79. D	80. C

81. Planning Is Good ,But Doing Is Better Planning is good as it decides in detail how we do.However,a plan can bear no fruit without being actually carried out. My experience in the English speech contest last October is a case in point.A month before the event,I Spent hours working out a schedule outlining my goals and practical steps.After that,I set out to read widely for an inspiring topic,wrote a speech,and practiced its delivery in beautiful prounnciation with good public speech skills.I finally came out of the contest as the first prize winner. I know how I achieved my success. It came from good planning and better doing combined.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

听清公交耗时四十分钟 → 对比地铁耗时十五分钟 → 锁定答案 A

考点：数字捕捉　交通方式对比

2. 【答案】B

男士邀请周六野餐 → 女士用 but 转折说明周六有婚礼 → 改约周日 → 答案 B

考点：转折信号词　时间对应

3. 【答案】B

女士电话咨询租房 → 询问能否今天下午看房 → 约定三点 → 答案 B

考点：场景判断　行为细节

4. 【答案】B

学生开口即说 worried → 老师安慰并给 B → 学生意外 → 开头情绪为担忧

考点：情绪词捕捉　态度判断

5. 【答案】A

男士询问更衣室位置 → 女士回答在咖啡馆旁边 → 答案 A

考点：地点定位　细节信息

6. 【答案】B

定位关键词 trip cost → 听到 50 dollars → 排除 20（会费）和 70（会费+旅费之和）

考点：数字与时间捕捉　数字听辨混淆

7. 【答案】A

听到 M 提到周六上午有兼职 → W 说旅行在周日 → 推断周日无兼职冲突

考点：推理判断　信号词提示

8. 【答案】B

定位男士报价原句 → 排除两晚总价与人均费用 → 锁定每晚四十美元

考点：数字细节　干扰项计算混淆

9. 【答案】A

听到车站离营地远 → 男士提出需乘当地公交 → 确定交通方式

考点：事实细节　交通方式

10. 【答案】B

男士误报十二美元 → 女士纠正为十五美元 → 排除儿童票与总价

考点：数字纠正　价格细节

11. 【答案】A

定位Tom的计划 → 抓取关键动词短语 → 确认第一项活动

考点：细节信息捕捉　活动顺序

12. 【答案】A

定位票价信息 → 抓取具体数字 → 排除相近数字干扰

考点：数字捕捉　价格信息

13. 【答案】A

定位拒绝原因 → 抓取转折词but后的信息 → 确认具体事项

考点：转折信号词　细节信息

14. 【答案】A

听清 Lucy 介绍的交通方式 → 定位 Bus 12 和 Green Park → 排除未提及的交通方式

考点：细节捕捉　交通方式

15. 【答案】B

听到 study rooms 相关条件 → 抓住 book online at least one day ahead → 匹配 B 选项

考点：条件细节　时间要求

16. 【答案】A

听到 weekday 关门时间 8 p.m. → 注意 weekends one hour earlier → 计算得 7 p.m.

考点：时间计算　数字捕捉

17. 【答案】A

听到问句 the most unforgettable part → 定位回答句 → 抓取关键词 Great Barrier Reef → 对应选项 A

考点：细节信息　关键词定位

18. 【答案】B

听到问句 How long → 定位回答句 → 抓取 two weeks → 对应选项 B

考点：数字与时间捕捉　细节信息

19. 【答案】A

听到问句 Did you go there by yourself → 定位否定回答 → 抓取 with my wife, Sarah → 对应选项 A

考点：细节信息　人物关系

20. 【答案】A

听到问句 Will you write a new book → 定位回答 → 抓取 working on it 和 tenth book → 推断正在写新书 → 对应选项 A

考点：推理判断　信号词

21. 【答案】B

根据答句后半部分'I'm well prepared for it'的肯定含义 → 推断前半句应为肯定回应 → 选择表示没问题的选项

考点：语境选词　口语交际功能

22. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 第一空：特指'竞赛获胜者的奖品'需用定冠词The → 第二空：泛指'一个两周的假期'需用不定冠词a → 选择D

考点：冠词用法　特指与泛指

23. 【答案】A

识别比较结构'not very different from' → 分析代词指代对象为'the education system'（单数可数名词） → 选择能替代前文单数名词的that

考点：代词指代　比较结构中的替代

24. 【答案】C

根据语境'pay your electricity bill on time'和'late payments may affect' → 推断与信用相关的后果 → 选择credit

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

25. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑关系 → 前半句'online shopping has changed our life'与后半句'not all of its effects have been positive'存在转折 → 选择表示让步转折的连词

考点：状语从句　让步转折关系

26. 【答案】B

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前文列举优点，后文总结 → 选择表示总结的连接词

考点：固定搭配（通用）　逻辑衔接词

27. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 grow up in → 选择正确的介词

考点：固定搭配（通用）

28. 【答案】A

分析 rather than 前后的对比关系 → unite（团结）的反义词 → 选择 divide（分裂）

考点：近义词辨析

29. 【答案】A

识别时间状语 by about 100 BC → 判断动作发生在过去之前 → 选择过去完成时

考点：时态与语态

30. 【答案】D

分析 study 与 conduct 的被动关系 → 选择过去分词作后置定语

考点：非谓语动词

31. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为前文整个主句 → 判断非限制性定语从句关系代词 → 选择which

考点：非限制性定语从句　关系代词which指代整个主句

32. 【答案】C

分析语境'子女远离' → 推断老人感受'与世隔绝' → 匹配短语动词含义 → 选择cut off

考点：短语动词辨析　语境选词

33. 【答案】D

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 识别'高速行驶'是'突然停止'更可怕的具体条件 → 选择表示强调的副词

考点：副词辨析　语境逻辑

34. 【答案】C

分析'申请课程'的决策语境 → 推断需选择与'兴趣'搭配的动词 → 选择reflected

考点：动词辨析　固定搭配

35. 【答案】D

识别Had...not结构为虚拟条件句倒装 → 判断与过去事实相反 → 选择would not have fallen

考点：虚拟语气　过去完成时　倒装结构

36. 【答案】A

根据语境逻辑（用例子支撑观点）→ 识别反义关系（general vs. specific）→ 选择语义对立词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

37. 【答案】C

根据后句事实（咖啡还热）→ 推断前句动作不可能发生 → 选择否定性情态动词完成时

考点：虚拟语气　时态与语态

38. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配（attend events）→ 根据语义（希望参加更多活动）→ 选择表示数量增加的修饰词

考点：非谓语动词　动词搭配

39. 【答案】A

识别并列结构（as...as...）→ 分析后半句成分（do with students）→ 选择与sailing并列的非谓语形式

考点：非谓语动词　SVO主干

40. 【答案】B

根据对话场景（提议看电影前吃饭）→ 识别回应态度（同意并确认时间）→ 选择表示赞同的日常用语

考点：观点态度　指代与衔接

41. 【答案】C

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案

22 空 定位 'had never ... been so unhappy' → 分析副词与完成时态的搭配 → 结合语境强调过去经历的极端性 → 得出答案

23 空 定位 'The heat was ... -almost 125 0F' → 分析形容词与极端温度的搭配 → 结合后文 'couldn't stand it' 的情感 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格后 'a soul to talk to' → 分析省略结构与否定含义 → 结合前文 'alone' 的孤独感 → 得出答案

25 空 定位 'were ... with sand' → 分析动词与 'with' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'sand, sand, sand' 的重复强调 → 得出答案

26 空 定位前文‘I told them I was... and coming back home’及‘couldn’t stand it’ → 推断作者想放弃 → 匹配‘give up’

27 空 定位前文‘couldn’t stand it one minute longer’ → 推断作者表达宁愿坐牢的强烈偏好 → 匹配‘would rather’

28 空 定位前文‘I wrote to my parents’ → 推断父亲回复的是信件 → 匹配‘letter’

29 空 定位前文‘two lines that will always sing in my...’ → 推断这两行字将永远留在记忆中 → 匹配‘memory’

30 空 定位后文‘I was ashamed of myself’ 及‘made up my mind’ → 推断作者反复阅读这两行字 → 匹配‘over and over’
31 空 定位空格前文‘present’ → 结合语境‘find out what was good in my present ___’ → 推断指代当前所处的环境或状态 → 得出答案
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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文‘look for the stars’的比喻 → 选择表示‘发现、找到’的动词

考点：介词搭配　语境选词　副词辨析　时态语境　形容词辨析　固定搭配　省略结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

42. 【答案】A

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案
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43. 【答案】D
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44. 【答案】B

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考点：介词搭配 语境选词 副词辨析 时态语境 形容词辨析 固定搭配 省略结构 动词搭配 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

45. 【答案】B

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感 → 得出答案
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25 空 定位 'were ... with sand' → 分析动词与 'with' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'sand, sand, sand' 的重复强调 → 得出答案
26 空 定位前文‘I told them I was... and coming back home’及‘couldn’t stand it’ → 推断作者想放弃 → 匹配‘give up’
27 空 定位前文‘couldn’t stand it one minute longer’ → 推断作者表达宁愿坐牢的强烈偏好 → 匹配‘would rather’
28 空 定位前文‘I wrote to my parents’ → 推断父亲回复的是信件 → 匹配‘letter’
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30 空 定位后文‘I was ashamed of myself’及‘made up my mind’ → 推断作者反复阅读这两行字 → 匹配‘over and over’
31 空 定位空格前文‘present’ → 结合语境‘find out what was good in my present ___’ → 推断指代当前所处的环境或状态 → 得出答案
32 空 定位空格前文‘their ___ amazed me’ → 结合后文‘gave me presents’ → 推断指代当地人对‘我’的态度或行为 → 得出答案
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36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文情感色彩（从痛苦到发现美好） → 选择表示积极、正面变化的形容词
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38 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文父亲诗句的启示（改变看待事物的方式） → 选择表示心态、看法的名词
39 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合全文主旨（将不愉快经历转变为积极体验） → 选择能概括这种积极、探索性经历的名词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文‘look for the stars’的比喻 → 选择表示‘发现、找到’的动词

考点：介词搭配　语境选词　副词辨析　时态语境　形容词辨析　固定搭配　省略结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

46. 【答案】C
21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案
22 空 定位 'had never ... been so unhappy' → 分析副词与完成时态的搭配 → 结合语境强调过去经历的极端性 → 得出答案
23 空 定位 'The heat was ... -almost 125 0F' → 分析形容词与极端温度的搭配 → 结合后文 'couldn't stand it' 的情感 → 得出答案
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25 空 定位 'were ... with sand' → 分析动词与 'with' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'sand, sand, sand' 的重复强调 → 得出答案
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39 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合全文主旨（将不愉快经历转变为积极体验） → 选择能概括这种积极、探索性经历的名词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文‘look for the stars’的比喻 → 选择表示‘发现、找到’的动词

考点：介词搭配　语境选词　副词辨析　时态语境　形容词辨析　固定搭配　省略结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

47. 【答案】C

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案
22 空 定位 'had never ... been so unhappy' → 分析副词与完成时态的搭配 → 结合语境强调过去经历的极端性 → 得出答案
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考点：介词搭配 语境选词 副词辨析 时态语境 形容词辨析 固定搭配 省略结构 动词搭配 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

48. 【答案】D
21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案
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49. 【答案】D
21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案
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31 空 定位空格前文‘present’ → 结合语境‘find out what was good in my present ___’ → 推断指代当前所处的环境或状态 → 得出答案
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50. 【答案】A

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案

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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文‘look for the stars’的比喻 → 选择表示‘发现、找到’的动词

考点：介词搭配　语境选词　副词辨析　时态语境　形容词辨析　固定搭配　省略结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

51. 【答案】C

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案

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25 空 定位 'were ... with sand' → 分析动词与 'with' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'sand, sand, sand' 的重复强调 → 得出答案

26 空 定位前文‘I told them I was... and coming back home’及‘couldn’t stand it’ → 推断作者想放弃 → 匹配‘give up’
27 空 定位前文‘couldn’t stand it one minute longer’ → 推断作者表达宁愿坐牢的强烈偏好 → 匹配‘would rather’
28 空 定位前文‘I wrote to my parents’ → 推断父亲回复的是信件 → 匹配‘letter’
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31 空 定位空格前文‘present’ → 结合语境‘find out what was good in my present ___’ → 推断指代当前所处的环境或状态 → 得出答案
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36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文情感色彩（从痛苦到发现美好） → 选择表示积极、正面变化的形容词
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39 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合全文主旨（将不愉快经历转变为积极体验） → 选择能概括这种积极、探索性经历的名词
40 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文‘look for the stars’的比喻 → 选择表示‘发现、找到’的动词

考点：介词搭配　语境选词　副词辨析　时态语境　形容词辨析　固定搭配　省略结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

52. 【答案】B

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案
22 空 定位 'had never ... been so unhappy' → 分析副词与完成时态的搭配 → 结合语境强调过去经历的极端性 → 得出答案
23 空 定位 'The heat was ... -almost 125 0F' → 分析形容词与极端温度的搭配 → 结合后文 'couldn't stand it' 的情感 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格后 'a soul to talk to' → 分析省略结构与否定含义 → 结合前文 'alone' 的孤独感 → 得出答案
25 空 定位 'were ... with sand' → 分析动词与 'with' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'sand, sand, sand' 的重复强调 → 得出答案
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考点：介词搭配　语境选词　副词辨析　时态语境　形容词辨析　固定搭配　省略结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

53. 【答案】A
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54. 【答案】B
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考点：介词搭配 语境选词 副词辨析 时态语境 形容词辨析 固定搭配 省略结构 动词搭配 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

55. 【答案】A

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案

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34 空 定位空格前文‘and ___ for seashells’ → 结合语境‘watched for desert sunsets’ → 推断指代寻找贝壳的动作 → 得出答案

35 空 定位空格前文‘when the desert had been an ocean ___’ → 结合语境‘seashells’ → 推断指代海洋的底部或表面 → 得出答案

36 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文情感色彩（从痛苦到发现美好） → 选择表示积极、正面变化的形容词

37 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后分句逻辑关系（沙漠未变，我变了） → 选择表示转折关系的连词

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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文‘look for the stars’的比喻 → 选择表示‘发现、找到’的动词

考点：介词搭配 语境选词 副词辨析 时态语境 形容词辨析 固定搭配 省略结构 动词搭配 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

56. 【答案】D

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案

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40 空 定位空格所在句 → 结合上文‘look for the stars’的比喻 → 选择表示‘发现、找到’的动词

考点：介词搭配　语境选词　副词辨析　时态语境　形容词辨析　固定搭配　省略结构　动词搭配　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

58. 【答案】A

21 空 定位目的状语 'in order to be' → 分析介词与 'him' 的搭配 → 结合语境 'live there' 表示靠近 → 得出答案
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61. 【答案】A

定位首段对话 → 分析其在篇章中的功能 → 判断为引出话题

考点：篇章结构　写作目的

62. 【答案】D

定位关键词‘important negative effect’ → 在第二段找到对应描述 → 同义替换‘hurt the person’为‘causes unpleasant experiences’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

63. 【答案】A

定位关键词‘why do so many of us do it’ → 在第三段找到‘satisfaction’ → 同义替换‘satisfaction’为‘a feeling of pleasure’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

64. 【答案】B

定位‘Professor David Wilson’ → 在第四段找到其观点 → 理解‘policing behaviors’并同义替换为‘watch their own behaviors’

考点：细节定位　观点理解　同义替换

65. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握作者对闲话的批判态度 → 在结尾处寻找建议性表述 → 推断‘The next time you…’后的建议为‘三思而后行’

考点：主旨推断　作者意图

66. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'relationship skills' → 在语篇中匹配到 'teaching relationship skills' → 确认对应书籍标题

考点：细节定位　同义替换

67. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'mental images' → 在语篇中匹配到 'media images' → 确认对应书籍标题

考点：细节定位　同义替换

68. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 '2015' → 在语篇中扫描所有出版年份 → 统计匹配数量

考点：细节定位　数字信息筛选

69. 【答案】C

定位题干书名 'Children with School Problems' → 在语篇中匹配到该书描述 → 提取目标读者信息 'physician’s guide' → 同义替换为 'doctors'

考点：细节定位　同义替换

70. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'developmental psychologists' → 在语篇中未直接出现 → 需结合语篇中关于儿童游戏的描述进行推理 → 匹配选项中的类比关系

考点：推理判断　类比推理

71. 【答案】D

定位第二段关于科学家与婴儿的类比 → 提取‘收集证据’这一共同行为特征 → 同义替换为‘collect evidence just as scientists do’

考点：类比推理　细节同义替换

72. 【答案】C

定位关于儿童学习语言规则的段落 → 提取‘通过重复自己的实验’这一关键信息 → 同义替换为‘repeating their own experiments’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

73. 【答案】B

定位最后一段 → 概括段落核心观点（研究婴儿游戏有助于理解科学） → 匹配选项B的同义改写

考点：主旨概括　同义改写

74. 【答案】D

定位作者讨论科学家研究与婴儿游戏联系的段落 → 分析作者用词（如‘seem to’，‘may’）及整体论述语气 → 判断为谨慎、客观的态度

考点：观点态度推断　情态词分析

75. 【答案】C

定位前两段关于家庭教养方式的描述 → 提炼‘通过做家务赚取零花钱’、‘自己整理床铺’等细节 → 推断出母亲的教育方式‘不同寻常’

考点：细节归纳　推理判断

76. 【答案】A

定位作者看到篮子后的反应描述 → 提取情感与行为线索 → 推断其情感状态

考点：细节定位　情感推断

77. 【答案】B

定位作者多次说“please”的对话场景 → 分析其前后言行与情感状态 → 推断其根本动机

考点：细节定位　动机推断

78. 【答案】B

定位“naked”所在段落 → 分析其修饰对象“basket”及上下文情感色彩 → 推断其在此处的引申义

考点：熟词僻义　语境推断

79. 【答案】D

定位“horrible turn of events”相关情节 → 分析作者对此事件的反应与感受 → 推断事件内容

考点：细节定位　情感推断

80. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握母亲教育方式的核心 → 结合篮子事件的具体过程 → 归纳提炼出的人生道理

考点：主旨归纳　寓意推断

81. 【答案】Planning Is Good ,But Doing Is Better…

考生需围绕名言展开论述，通过具体事例论证观点，并组织成结构完整的短文。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词　谋篇布局